

MORGAN'S GIFTS MADE WITHOUT HOPE OF RETURN

Welfare of Government
and People His Only
Interest.

COLONEL DID NOT ASK HIM FOR HELP

New York Financier Proves Willing
Witness and Tells of Con-
tributions Amounting to \$180,-
000 Made to Last Two Re-
publican Presidential
Campaigns.

Washington, October 3.—J. Pierpont Morgan told the Senate campaign contributions committee to-day that while he had contributed \$180,000 to the last two Republican presidential campaign funds, the gifts were made "without expectation of return."

After saying he had contributed \$180,000 to the fund of 1904 and \$20,000 to the fund of 1908, Mr. Morgan turned to the committee and exclaimed, earnestly:

"I want it distinctly understood that J. P. Morgan & Co. never made a single subscription to any election, with any promise, or expectation or anything of return in any way, shape or manner, and we never made it without we deemed it advantageous for the government and the people. We never had a communication from any candidate. We never had an application from any candidate for money, and anything that we did, or that was done, was by suggestion—and we were all in harmony—as that it was necessary for the good of the country and the business of the people. There was never a commitment or any expectation of any return, and we never got any return, either, from anybody."

This statement followed a series of questions by Senator Pomeroy as to whether the New York financiers had conferred and ascertained the attitude of various candidates making contributions. Mr. Morgan repeatedly denied that there was any concerted action among New York business interests in support of the Republican candidate in 1904.

Mr. Morgan said that after making his original contribution of \$100,000 in 1904 he was importuned to give another \$80,000, which he did. This, he said, he understood was part of the so-called Harriman fund and was turned over to B. B. Odell, Jr. for use by the New York State Committee.

Charles H. Duell, assistant treasurer of the 1904 fund, who followed Mr. Morgan on the stand, said that all of the accounts of the committee were open to Mr. Cortelyou, the chairman.

Mr. Morgan took his hearing before the committee in a holiday spirit, and laughed heartily as he answered the questions of the committee.

The financier, after leaving the committee, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Hamilton, and his son-in-law, H. L. Satterlee, "disappeared" for several hours. A special train was made up before noon to take him to New York in a hurry, and the railroad officials made a vain search for their prospective passenger. He reappeared some time after 4 o'clock with the opportunity to visit his favorite city, and left immediately for New York.

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ULTIMATUM SOON TO BE DELIVERED

Turkish Government
Realizes Gravity
of Crisis.

ACTUAL FIGHTING ALREADY BEGUN

Persistent Rumors Current of
Killing of Thirty Turks on Bul-
garian Frontier and Looting
of Several Villages—Powers
Still, Trying to
Avert War.

Actual Hostilities Said to Have Begun

London, October 3.—Hostilities between the Balkan states and Turkey have begun, according to reports from many quarters to-night. A dispatch to the Russian government says that the Bulgarians are crossing the frontier, and that the Turkish army is expected to meet them.

The Porte, however, has sent an official notification to the powers, which reads:

"In view of the manifestly aggressive attitude of the Balkan states, Turkey reserves to itself full liberty of action, convinced that the civilized world will not fail to do justice to its moderate attitude. But this cannot exclude care for safeguarding its dignity and security, as well as its rights."

This, it would seem, is the Porte's way of preparing the world for the failure of the powers to stave off hostilities. It is expected that the Turkish army is expected to meet them.

Constantinople, October 3.—The War Minister, Nazim Pasha, has been appointed supreme commander of the Turkish forces.

Reliable information reached here this evening that the Balkan ultimatum would be delivered Monday. In view of the gravity of the crisis, the government contemplates adding to the Cabinet two or three members without portfolio.

Persistent rumors are current that hostilities have commenced on the Bulgarian frontier north of Kirk-Kiliseh, but the Porte declares it is without news on this subject. Bulgarian excesses against the Turks are reported from Varna, Aidos, Burgas and other places.

Thirty Turks have been killed and many injured, according to the report, and several villages looted, bombs being employed in some cases.

The Austrian ambassador, Marquis De Pallavicini, had a conference during the course of the day with the Grand Vizier and the Foreign Minister. The latter, late advice says, has proclaimed a republic in the island of Samos, with himself as President.

Belgrade, Serbia, October 3.—The extraordinary session of the Skupshchina (National Assembly), which was to have been convened to-day, has been postponed until tomorrow.

Paris, October 3.—The governments of France and Russia are in complete accord on all questions relating to the Balkan situation. The program they are to follow has not been divulged.

President Fallieres, Premier Poincaré and Georges Bonnet, the foreign minister, conferred for some hours to-day. The entire situation brought about by the mobilization of the armies of Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece and Montenegro on the one side and the Turkish concentration of troops on the other was fully discussed.

The delicate condition created by the presence of nearly a million armed men face to face on the frontier lines in the Balkans is being considered the best chance of preventing a conflict. It is hoped in all quarters that should hostilities be averted.

ATTACKS RECORDS OF HIS OPPONENTS

Wilson Charges Roose-
velt Found Incompe-
tent as President.

TAFT FAILS TO ALTER POLICIES

For First Time During Campaign
Democratic Candidate Mentions
Rivals by Name and Assails
Their Administrations, Par-
ticularly in Reference
to Trust Question.

Indianapolis, Ind., October 3.—For the first time during the national campaign Governor Woodrow Wilson tonight directed an extended attack on the administration of President Taft and former President Roosevelt. The Governor charged that Colonel Roosevelt as President had been "found incompetent."

Mr. Taft, he said, on the other hand, failed to alter the policies inaugurated under President Roosevelt's administration when "trusts and monopolies grew upon a scale never before dreamed of."

In the picturesque illumination of a baseball park the Governor saw spread before him to-night for several hundred feet in the bleachers and on the field an immense throng.

The Governor launched immediately in his attack on his two opponents. It was the first time he mentioned them by name at any length.

"What I want to call your attention to," said the Governor, "is that the new third party has not drawn to itself the full strength, or even all of the principal leaders of the insurgent Republicans, because this circumstance appeals to every man who thinks the present situation over; the very things that we are protesting against, the very conditions that we are trying to alter, are conditions which were created under the two leaders of the two branches of the present Republican party, because it is true that these conditions were just as much created under Mr. Roosevelt as they have been created under Mr. Taft."

Growth of Monopolies.

"There was a growth during his administration of the great monopolies, which we call trusts, and a scale never before dreamed of, and upon a greater scale than has been characteristic of the administration of his success. Some time ago during the campaign which preceded the two national conventions you remember that there was a very interesting campaign between Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt, and that everything that anybody could say against Mr. Taft, Mr. Roosevelt said, and everything that anybody could say against Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Taft said, and the Democrats were inclined to believe both of them, for the truth was that Mr. Taft was merely the successor of Mr. Roosevelt in the prosecution of policies which Mr. Taft did not alter and merely sought to confirm and establish."

"You have, therefore, the extraordinary spectacle of the two branches of the Republican party, being led by men who clearly brought about the conditions which we are seeking to alter, and the reasons that some of the Republicans are not following Mr. Roosevelt like Mr. La Follette is that they have followed Mr. Roosevelt when he was President and have found that he was not willing to co-operate with them along any line that would be efficient in the checking of the evils of which we complain."

Quote La Follette.

"So that the leader of the very movement which is proposed for our emancipation is a man who has been tried in this very matter and has found either willing or competent to accomplish the objects that we now seek. In order to confirm my view of the matter you have only to read Mr. La Follette's biography. These, in detail, it is told how Mr. La Follette and others like him carried proposals to the then President Roosevelt, which would have made this campaign inconceivable, and after he had found that he was not willing to co-operate with them, he subsequently drew back and refused to co-operate with them, under what influence I do not care to conjecture, because it is not my duty, and it would be very distasteful to me to call in question the motives of these gentlemen. That is not my object or my desire. My object is merely to get the facts that the very conditions we are trying to remedy were built up under those two gentlemen who are the opponents of the Democratic party. Therefore, to my mind, it is a choice between twinedee and twinedee to choose between the leader of the one branch of the Republican party and the leader of the other branch of the Republican party, because what the whole country knows is that the whole country knows that special privilege has sprung up in this land. The whole country knows, except these gentlemen, that it has been due chiefly to the protective tariff. These gentlemen deny that the administration of the protective tariff. They deny what all the rest of the country has become convinced is true."

The Governor attacked the plank in the Progressive party platform proposing social reforms.

"It is not true," continued Governor Wilson, "that when Theodore Roosevelt was President of the United States the people of the United States were not willing to follow him wherever he led. And where did he lead them? When did he turn in the direction of this uplift of humanity? How long was the conviction delayed? How impossible was it for him to see it when his arm was strong to come to the rescue of the weak. Now he has seen it."

The Governor attacked the plank in the Progressive party platform proposing social reforms.

ADVANCE IN WAGES OF RAILROAD MEN

Southeastern Railways
and Employes Reach
Agreement.

OBVIATES DANGER OF GREAT STRIKE

New Scale Will Affect Approxi-
mately 13,000 Men and Will
Cost Roads About \$1,300,000
a Year—Norfolk Settlement
Taken as Basis by
Mediators.

Washington, October 3.—A settlement of the protracted wage and working conditions controversy between the Southeastern railways and their employes was reached late to-day. The men by the agreement signed, will receive an average advance in wages of approximately 10 per cent.

After several weeks of futile effort it was decided that the controversy should be referred to the mediators designated by the Erdman act—Presiding Judge Martin A. Knapp, of the Commerce Court, and Dr. Charles F. Niell, Commissioner of Labor. For ten days the mediators have conferred daily with both sides, wrestling with one of the most obstinate controversies in the history of such negotiations. For more than a week it appeared impossible for the mediators to bring the opposing sides to anything approximating an agreement.

Finally, a day or two ago, what substantially amounted to an ultimatum was made, looking to a settlement of the controversy on the basis reached by the officials of the Chesapeake and Ohio, Norfolk and Western, and Virginian Railways with their men at Norfolk. This ray of light was followed and the agreement signed to-day provides practically, that all the employes of the roads involved shall receive the same increase as were provided for in the Norfolk settlement, except in those cases where the present wages equal or exceed the Norfolk basis.

For the operatives the agreement was signed by President Garretson, of the railway conductors, and Vice-President Fitzpatrick, of the railway trainmen; for the roads, by Horace Baker, general manager of the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway, chairman of the general managers' committee. The roads were represented in the conference by the general manager of each line and by Mr. Garretson and Mr. Fitzpatrick, and a joint committee of nearly 200 others.

The roads involved in the controversy were the Atlantic Coast Line, Alabama Great Southern, Alabama and Vicksburg, Central of Georgia, Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific, Georgia Southern and Florida, Mobile and Ohio, Northern Alabama, Norfolk and Western, Norfolk and New Orleans, Mobile and Chicago, Seaboard Air Line, Southern Railway, Southern Railway in Mississippi, Tennessee Central, Vicksburg, Shreveport and Virginia and Southwestern.

The accident had a depressing effect upon the audience at the fair grounds, and within a few minutes nearly half of those had begun an exodus toward the gates.

Walsh's body was brought to a morgue in this city, and Secretary Margrum, of the Fair Association, gave orders for the abandonment of other fights scheduled for the day.

Walsh was twenty-five years of age, and a native of San Diego, Cal. His wife and two children are visiting at Hammondsport, N. Y., where they intended remaining while he was flying in the East. Walsh learned to fly with Lincoln Beachey.

VIOLATIONS SHOW DECREASE

Washington, October 3.—The Controller of the Currency announced to-day that the newly compiled statistics of excessive loans show that the number of banks violating the law in this way was reduced forty per cent—from 577 to 534—between the calls of June 14 and September 4, and that the violations were evenly distributed throughout the United States.

In the South where it has been claimed excessive loans were unavoidable because of the cotton crop the proportion of excessive loans to the number of banks is announced to be less than in the Central and Northern States where they are made largely to corporation and business firms.

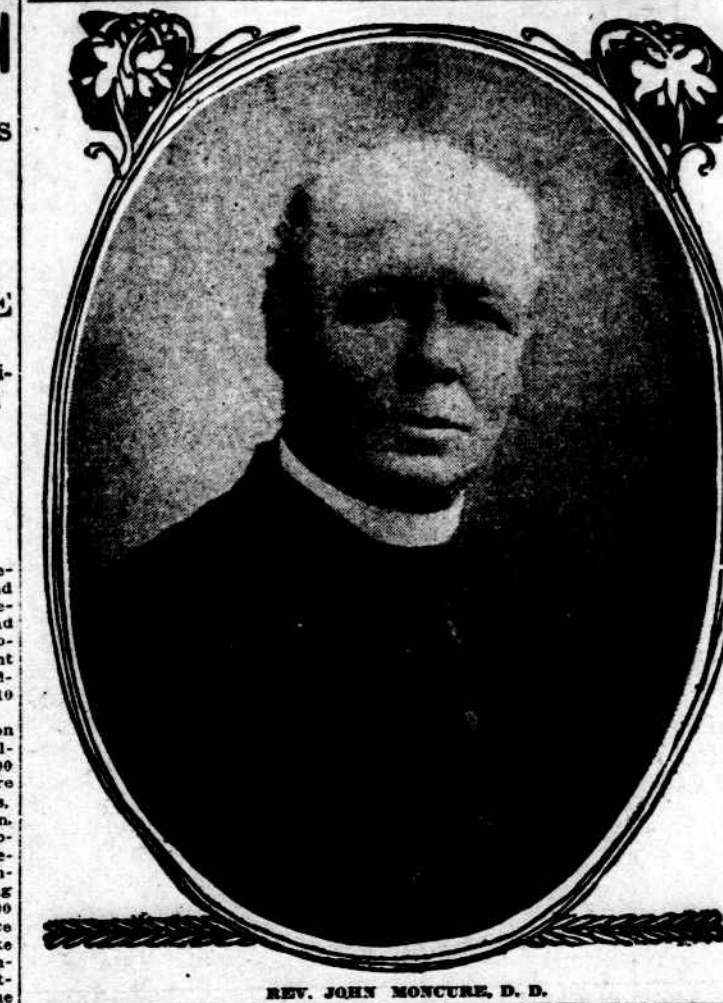
Mr. Southward is a native of Henrico County, and is the son of the late J. W. Southward who was sheriff of the county and for some time a member of the House of Delegates. In his long service he has come to know every man connected with the post-office, and is a general favorite with the force. A brother, E. P. Southward, is division deputy collector in office at United States Internal Revenue collector M. K. Lowry.

The promotion of Mr. Southward carries in its wake five other promotions each of which takes place in accordance with the civil service rules for succession. Harry M. Lawder, since March 1, 1910, assistant superintendent of mails, succeeds Mr. Southward.

Mr. Lawder's service in the local post-office dates from 1901 when Postmaster Wray T. Knight gave him a subordinate clerkship. Postmaster Cabell made him foreman of the city delivery system in 1903. On March 1, 1910 he was promoted to the position of assistant superintendent of mails in charge of city delivery, a position which he has held until now. He is a resident of South Richmond. Mr. Lawder as well as the other men whose promotions were announced yesterday assume charge of their new positions on November 1.

Edgar Childrey who has been superintendent of carriers was named as

Loses His Life in Water



REV. JOHN MONCURE, D. D.

ROSS SOUTHWARD SUCCEEDS FULLER

AVIATOR WALSH DASHED TO DEATH

Falls 2,000 Feet While Making
Spiral Descent in
Biplane.

Trenton, N. J., October 3.—With 50,000 persons watching him at the Interstate Fair Grounds this afternoon, Charles F. Walsh, while making a spiral descent in a Curtis biplane fell 2,000 feet to instant death about a quarter of a mile outside of the fair grounds.

When physicians reached him Walsh was dead and his machine was a complete wreck. Practically every bone in his body was broken and his face and body were badly cut.

Walsh had been giving exhibitions at the fair all week and this year for the first time was doing fancy stunts in the air with his machine. He was very high to-day, probably 5,000 feet, as he began his descent. He was making the spiral descent with the front of the machine pointed almost downward when the upper plane seemed to become loose. Walsh could plainly be seen struggling to regain his balance, but without avail. The machine then made a rapid descent to the earth and the large number of spectators realized that Walsh had lost control of the machine and that death was imminent.

The accident had a depressing effect upon the audience at the fair grounds, and within a few minutes nearly half of those had begun an exodus toward the gates.

Walsh's body was brought to a morgue in this city, and Secretary Margrum, of the Fair Association, gave orders for the abandonment of other fights scheduled for the day.

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DR. JOHN MONCURE DROWNED WHILE ON FISHING TRIP

Had Reached Shallow
Water When Seized
With Heart Trouble.

COLORED SERVANT ALSO A VICTIM

Boat in Which They Were
Seated Capsized Fifty Yards
From Shore—Minister Out of
Danger When Exhaustion
Led to Fatal Attack.
Body Recovered.

The Rev. John Moncure, D. D., city missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Richmond, and his colored servant were drowned yesterday afternoon when a small fishing boat in which they were seated was upset in Chappawamsic Creek between Widewater, Stafford County, and Quantico. Early in the day Dr. Moncure rented the boat and was cautioned not to use it unless he could swim. He had only been out for half an hour and was fifty yards from shore when the frail craft was suddenly upset. The servant, Spotts, whose real name could not be learned here last night, sank immediately.

Dr. Moncure vainly endeavored to save the negro. Failing to do so he began swimming toward the shore, but he reached shallow water and stood up, waist deep, calling for help. While exhausted he was seized with a sudden attack of heart trouble and fell into the water.

Crowd Witnessed Tragedy.

Many persons from Fredericksburg, who were near at the time, heard the cries and made desperate efforts to rescue the minister, but they could do nothing. They went to work immediately, however, and recovered the bodies.

Dr. Moncure, who was fifty-five years old and rather stout, had been in the habit of fishing every summer near his home in Stafford County. He went there every year with his wife and daughter, Miss Elsie Moncure, the same servant who was drowned having been with him for many years. He was in Richmond on Monday and while here attended the meeting of ministers at the Episcopal church, where he conducted services at Weddell Memorial Chapel on Sunday. He was secretary of the Richmond Clerical and dean of the Richmond convocation. The funeral services will be held at Somerset tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, and the interment will be made in the old family burial ground near Somerset.

Dr. Moncure was born at the old Moncure home in Stafford County, fifty-five years ago. He was educated in private schools and later attended the Virginia Theological Seminary to prepare himself for the ministry. He was ordained by the Virginia Synod of the Diocese of Virginia. He possessed the qualities which made his work a success from the time he was called to the Soldiers' Home, Laurel Reformatory, while he made frequent trips to the State farm, where so many convicts were sent for hospital treatment. He was probably the most popular minister in the diocese. A year ago when he showed signs of failing health, due to his hard work and the strain of keeping going, work he was scarcely able to do, his friends raised a purse of gold and surprised him one day when it was presented to him with orders to leave at once for a vacation in Europe. When he came back he had fully recovered and then jumped again into the midst of his labor with every determination to do all the good that was possible while he had the strength.

At the penitentiary, the convicts knew him and eagerly awaited his visits; he did not remind them that they were felons, that the hand of the world was against them, but he offered encouragement and help and often gave it when they were released and ready to begin life anew.

Besides his wife and daughter, Dr. Moncure is survived by three brothers, William, Minor and R. T. Moncure, and three sisters, Misses Mary and Georgianna Moncure and Mrs. Russell. Dr. Moncure was prominent in Masonic circles, having received the degrees up to the thirty-second in Ohio. On his return to Virginia he affiliated with the local lodge here and had been an active worker in the order and two years ago was elected to receive the thirty-third degree and last degree by the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite in Washington. The degree was conferred upon him by Inspector General John F. Mayer, in this city in May, 1911. He was a member of Dove Lodge, No. 31, A. F. & A. M., Washington, Royal Arch Chapter, No. 3, Commandery of St. Andrew, No. 13; Knight Templar, and the Scottish Rite bodies, being an officer in the Council and Consistory.

Returned to Reader Aid.

The astounding charge that some men could have saved Dr. Moncure but refused, was telegraphed The Times-Dispatch from Washington last night, as follows:

Rev. John Moncure, D. D., of Richmond, and an unidentified negro lost their lives to-day near Washington, Va., when their boat capsized in Chappawamsic Creek. Dr. Moncure died of heart failure brought on by the shock of being thrown into the water.

(Continued on Third Page.)